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MONDAY SPORTS

SENA WINS GRAND PRIX

See Page 14

No. 32,799 32/88

Ferry Toll Near 400, India Says

Launch Capsized Crossing Ganges (To Site of Shrine) By Sanjoy Hazarika

NEW DELHI — Indian Navy divers joined local rescue workers Sunday to search the Ganges River in the eastern state of Bihar in an effort to rescue survivors of an overcrowded ferry that capsized. As many as 400 people are feared dead, officials said.

The disaster, which occurred Saturday, was being described as among the worst in India. Ferry disasters are reported often from neighboring Bangladesh, especially during floods and heavy rains and where river travel is common.

Rescue operations were slowed on Sunday by bad weather and the turbulent river, officials said. About 150 persons were rescued by swam to safety, Indian news agencies reported.

The launch was terribly overcrowded and there are slim chances of survival, said J. M. Qureshi, Bihar director-general of police.

The Bihar government announced that it would pay the equivalent of about \$40 to relatives of the dead to cover funeral expenses.

The Indian government flew navy divers from New Delhi to the disaster to seek survivors and retrieve bodies.



THATCHER VISITS REFUGEE CAMP — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian resistance leader, exchanging greetings Sunday with residents of a refugee camp on the Thai-Cambodian border.

Lebanese Economy: A Survivor Revives

By Ihsan A. Hijazi Beirut — The Lebanese economy is showing signs of recovery despite an increase in factional fighting over the presidential election scheduled this summer.

Senior state officials said that few could have survived the swift-flowing river, which has flooded vast areas through the Ganges valley and plains of northern and eastern India.

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Iran Agrees to Talks, Paving Way for Truce

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Iran agreed Sunday to direct talks with Iraq on ending the Gulf War, apparently clearing the way for a cease-fire.

The United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, said a truce could be announced Monday or Tuesday.

The negotiations began in earnest July 18, when Iran agreed to the resolution. Iraq had accepted the resolution when it was first passed a year ago.

For the past two weeks talks had inched forward, but when Iraq announced it was no longer insisting on direct talks before a cease-fire, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar cut short a weekend break Saturday and rushed back to UN headquarters.

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Hussein Pushes the PLO To Rule in West Bank

By Jim Hoagland AMMAN — King Hussein intensified his pressure on the Palestine Liberation Organization to take responsibility for the West Bank and Gaza Strip by urging the PLO on Sunday to establish a government-in-exile, which he said he would immediately recognize.

The PLO has been unable to form a consensus on such a formal structure for the Israeli-occupied territories, according to Arab analysts.

The PLO is sending a delegation to Amman later this week, he has been thrown off balance by Hussein's July 31 announcement that his government was severing its legal and administrative ties with the West Bank, which Jordan had claimed since 1948.

The breakthrough was warmly welcomed by the U.S. State Department. "We felt the Iraqi move was a positive step," a spokesman for the State Department said.

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Bush: The Primacy of Bones

Link to a Yale Club Underscores His Deep Loyalty

By Bob Woodward and Walter Pincus WASHINGTON — Late one night 40 years ago, locked in the windowless building on High Street in New Haven that is the home of Skull and Bones, Yale's most secretive student club, George Herbert Walker Bush presented his life history, or "LH," as it is called by Bones men.

Each year 15 Yale juniors are "tapped" to join Skull and Bones by the 15 graduating seniors in the society. In Mr. Bush's day selection to Bones was perhaps the ultimate honor for a Yale undergraduate. On that night, Mr. Bush was supposed to tell all, hold nothing back about his life.

Mr. Bush, then 23, held the group in thrall with the story of the most dramatic episode — almost the last episode — of his life. He told them how, more than three years earlier, on Sept. 2, 1944, the Navy plane he was piloting was shot down during a bombing run over the island of Chichi-shima in the Pacific.

The incident was a source of real grief to him. Apparently, Mr. Bush was able to open up to the Bones group in a way he has rarely been able to duplicate in 25 years in public life.



George Bush: A look back at some key moments in his career.

George Bush, the Republican, avidly cultivated the support of Mr. Johnson, the Democrat. The Nixon archives reveal that after Mr. Bush lost that race he accepted a job on the Nixon White House staff, but then talked his way into the more prestigious post of chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations.

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Baker Says Bush Suffers Disapproval

WASHINGTON — James A. Baker 3d acknowledged on Sunday that Vice President George Bush had a large disapproval rating but said it would change once he became the Republican presidential nominee.

Mr. Baker, who announced Friday that he was resigning as Treasury secretary to take over Mr. Bush's campaign, disagreed on an NBC News television program that the vice president was 17 percentage points behind Michael S. Dukakis in the opinion polls.

"I would agree that there are a large number of unfavorable reports out there, and they correlate pretty directly with the disapproval rating of the administration, or of the president," Mr. Baker said.

Mr. Baker said Mr. Bush would be seen "in an entirely different light" once he was selected as the nominee at the Republican Convention, which opens in New Orleans on Aug. 15.

U.S. Said to Be Trying To Undermine Arias

By Stephen Kinzer and Robert Pear SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Publicly, the United States has praised President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica for leading the quest for peace in Central America.

But privately, Reagan administration officials have taken steps to embarrass and undermine him, and have derisively referred to him as "the laureate," according to political leaders here and in Washington.

It's Not Just 'English Spoken Here'

World Economy Has Americans Learning Languages

NEW YORK — Donald Creadore, an attorney with a New York law firm, says speaking English is no longer enough.

MONDAY Q&A

Shintaro Abe, of Japan's ruling party, says Asian cooperation could become more formalized. Page 2.

General News: Wind shear detection is being tested in the U.S. Page 2.

Business/Finance: OPEC's president said non-OPEC producers remain willing to reduce output. Page 11.

Personal Investing: The U.S. market for initial public offerings is crawling back. Pages 7-9.



# Middle Class Voters Are Again Favoring Democrats, Poll Shows

By Michael Oreskes

**NEW YORK** — The Democratic Party is recapturing much of the crucial middle ground of U.S. politics as the fall campaign approaches, according to a New York Times-CBS News poll.

By a wide margin, voters said the Democrats were more likely than the Republicans to help the middle class.

The finding is one more sign of the uphill fight facing Vice President George Bush, the likely Republican nominee, as he takes on his Democratic presidential opponent, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts. For one thing, 85 percent of the voters polled identified themselves as middle class.

The subject of national defense continues to be a Republican strength, the poll found, while the Democrats were favored on education and dealing with the federal budget deficit.

Voters said they viewed Mr. Dukakis as more candid than Mr. Bush. They saw the Democrat as competent to manage the government and about as reliable as Mr. Bush in a foreign crisis, an assessment contrary to Mr. Bush's depiction of his opponent as naive in foreign policy.

The public attention on the Democratic convention last month lifted Mr. Dukakis to his largest lead yet. Half the 941 registered voters in the poll, conducted from July 31 through Aug. 3, said they would vote for Mr. Dukakis if the election were held now and a third favored Mr. Bush.

The election, though, is three months away. While the findings cannot predict who will win, they do show that Mr. Bush and the Republicans have work to do.

In a New York Times-CBS News poll in early July, before the Democratic convention, Mr. Dukakis was supported by 47 percent of voters and Mr. Bush was backed by 39 percent.

In the latest poll, Mr. Dukakis clearly led Mr. Bush in all regions but the South, a stronghold for Mr. Bush. Even there, the vice president was slipping.

The Republicans will convene their national convention next week to pass the party standard from President Ronald Reagan, who successfully wooed many middle-class and middle-of-the-road voters, to Mr. Bush, who said recently that he was mistakenly being viewed as a "kind of Ivy League elitist."

The Republicans, whose own

surveys show many of the same problems for them, are hoping to use the attention on their gathering in New Orleans to chip away at Mr. Dukakis' image and to bolster the standing of their candidate and their party.

The Times-CBS poll found both Mr. Dukakis and his party favored by those middle-of-the-road voters who are generally thought of as the swing groups in presidential elections. These include Democrats who voted for Mr. Reagan in 1984 and voters who described themselves in the poll as politically moderate or independent.

In a number of past races, big summertime leads in public opinion polls have evaporated by November. Thomas E. Dewey led President Harry S. Truman 49 percent to 36 percent in a Gallup Poll in August 1948 but lost.

On the other hand, Richard Nixon led George McGovern 57 percent to 31 percent in an August 1972 Gallup Poll and won by an only slightly narrower margin. In the 1960 presidential race, John F. Kennedy and Mr. Nixon were dead even—47 to 47—in Gallup Poll in August and finished the race virtually the same way.

One measure of Mr. Bush's difficulties was the strong response by voters in the poll when asked whether they thought the Democrats or the Republicans would do more for the middle class. They selected the Democrats over the Republicans by 56 percent to 28 percent. The margin of sampling error for the poll was plus or minus 3 percentage points.

"It's a huge switch for Democrats to be back as the party of the middle class," said Harrison Hickman, a Democratic poll taker. Democrats, he said, suffered their largest losses "when they were perceived to be separated from the middle class."

Even one out of four Republicans said they thought the Democrats would do more for the middle class.

Democrats were also viewed as the party that would do more for education and the party that could do more to reduce the federal deficit, a sign that the Democrats were reasserting the image they lost to Mr. Reagan as the party that could handle economic problems.

On national defense, 54 percent said the Republicans would do more to maintain a strong defense. But other polls this year have found that voters are less concerned about this issue than in past elections.



A WHITE HOUSE CHORUS LINE — Nancy and Ronald Reagan practicing a chorus line step with the singer Shirley Jones and the composer Marvin Hamlisch during a rehearsal on the White House lawn for a U.S. public television program, "In Performance at the White House."

# Allies Warned on Troop Aid

U.S. House Panel Says They Must Pay More of Burden

By Richard Halloran

**WASHINGTON** — A House Armed Services subcommittee has warned Western Europe and Japan that they must rely less on the United States to defend them and more on their own forces and funds.

Moreover, the subcommittee said in a report Saturday, the allies should share or pay for all of the additional costs incurred by the United States in stationing its forces overseas.

Those payments "would reduce the U.S. defense burden by more than \$1.7 billion a year," it said.

After several months of hearings, the subcommittee found that much American political support for the deployment of forces overseas had dissipated.

The debate over stationing U.S. forces abroad has continued since the end of World War II, when the issue of whether to withdraw all the American occupation troops arose.

Asked whether troops would be stationed permanently in Europe, Dean Acheson, President Harry S. Truman's secretary of state, said that the answer "is a clear and absolute no."

But today the United States has more than 500,000 members of the army, navy, marines and air force stationed outside the country.

Over the years, efforts to with-

draw some of these forces, such as those by Senator Mike Mansfield in the mid-1960s and Senator Sam Nunn in the mid-1980s, have been beaten back with arguments that the common defense would be weakened.

The House panel asserted, however, that "our allies are not sufficiently aware of the strong political pressure in this country to reduce our defense commitments to our allies unless they are willing to shoulder more of the burden. This view is shared by the Congress."

The subcommittee, headed by Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, said that one barrier to equitable sharing of the military burden was the fact that "the U.S. and its allies do not agree on the immediacy or level of the threat even though they face the same adversary in Europe and the Far East."

That discrepancy should be resolved through serious debate, the report said. If the American perception of the Soviet threat appears closer to reality, "the allies should increase their defense spending levels accordingly," it said.

But if the West European and Japanese perception of a lesser threat from the Soviet Union is adopted, the House panel said, the United States should then reduce its military spending and the num-

ber of American troops overseas. "U.S. interests in Europe and the Far East are not as great or immediate as the interests of the Europeans and the Japanese in protecting their way of life," the report said.

"If the United States devoted the same percentage of national wealth to defense as do Germany and Japan, the United States could eliminate the budget deficit and even create a budget surplus."

According to the latest report from the Defense Department, the United States spent 6.8 percent of its gross domestic product on military power in 1986. Germany spent 3.1 percent, and Japan 1 percent.

American forces should continue being deployed overseas, the report said, "but not necessarily at the levels the United States currently maintains in all areas of the world."

To determine those levels, the subcommittee said, a thorough study of American military commitments and bases overseas should be undertaken to assess American interests and the ability of allies to defend themselves.

The subcommittee's senior Republican, Representative Andy Ireland of Florida, said in a statement that the recommendations did not signal a retreat from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "but rather a long-overdue realignment of defense responsibilities."

# 'Soft' Dollars Raise the Campaign Stakes

By Richard L. Berke

**WASHINGTON** — One of the richest men in America, M. Larry Lawrence, has sought to enrich the campaign of the Democratic nominee in the last 10 presidential contests.

He remembers well the days when candidates were bankrolled by a moneyed elite. He also recalls the change in direction after Watergate, when Congress wrote laws to drive big money out of presidential politics through public financing of campaigns. And he sees the change back.

Fat cats have returned with a vengeance, and they are turning the system of public financing on its end.

"I've raised millions upon millions upon millions for the Democratic Party and I've never seen this happen," he said.

"We're raising money like it's going out of style. It's beyond comprehension. It's gorgeous. It's so exciting."

Mr. Lawrence, 61, chairman of the Hotel del Coronado in Coronado, California, donated \$100,000 of

his own money to the Democrats in the primaries, and has pledged to raise an additional \$1 million.

Under a formula used to calculate federal spending limits, which took effect with the 1976 presidential campaign, nominees in 1988 get \$46.1 million each in public money for the general election on

And generally, they are spent to promote the national tickets.

With fund-raisers for both Vice President George Bush and Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts still in full gear, private money is rushing into Democratic and Republican campaigns as never before, to the point where it may

exceed the total public money allotted to the fall campaign.

Common Cause, a public affairs lobby that closely follows financing issues, has campaigned for years against "soft money," arguing that private dollars undermine the rules.

Last week, the organization asked the U.S. District Court in Washington to give the Federal Election Commission 30 days to devise rules governing its use. Under current regulations, there is no limit on the size of such contribu-

tions, and they need not even be reported.

Over the years, the Republicans have led the way in collecting money not subject to federal limits. This year, Democrats have also become masters of the art.

Aides to Mr. Dukakis, the Democratic nominee, say they plan to raise \$42 million in "soft money" — seven times the amount collected to supplement Walter F. Mondale's presidential bid. They have already raised \$12 million; at this time in 1984, Mr. Mondale was \$7 million in debt.

As for the Republicans of 1988, they say they will raise at least as much as the Democrats to benefit Mr. Bush, the presumptive Republican nominee. In a striking turnabout, the Republicans are blaming the Democrats for fueling the proliferation in spending.

"The Democrats are saying they're going for the big money," said Robert A. Mosbacher Sr., finance chairman of the Bush campaign. "And I don't think there's much we can do about it but match them."

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\* Commenting July 16, 1988. Subject to Government approval.





Weekly International Bond Prices

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel.: 01 283 11 30

Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

Table of Dollar Straights with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Trf. Includes sub-sections for Australasia, France, Japan, and Scandinavia.

DM Straights

Table of DM Straights with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Trf. Includes sub-sections for European, United Kingdom, and United States.

Mutual Funds

Prices as of close of trading Friday, August 5.

Large table of Mutual Funds with columns for Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and other details.

Yen Straights

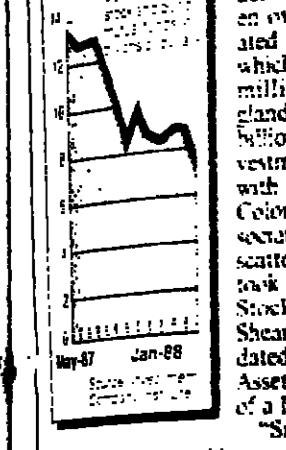
Table of Yen Straights with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Trf.

Dollar Zero Coupons

Table of Dollar Zero Coupons with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Trf.

Advertisement for WestLB (Westdeutsche Landesbank) featuring the text 'Fixed Income and Equities Trading - for dealing prices call:' and 'One of the leading Marketmakers'.

Advertisement for 'A Shakeout In U.S. Funds' with the headline 'THE BIG question is whether...' and 'Experts say that many smaller...'.



Text block containing financial analysis or commentary, possibly related to the 'Sales Drop' graph.

Advertisement for 'UPDATE Platinum' with the headline 'COIN INVESTORS on the...' and 'Noble or a limited edition...'.

# PERSONAL INVESTING

## FOCUS

### A Shakeout In U.S. Funds

THE BIG will get bigger and the small will get swallowed. That is how some investment specialists see the mutual fund industry evolving in the years ahead. Already there has been a handful of mergers among U.S. fund management companies this year. And there are rumors of more to come.

Such consolidation, experts contend, was inevitable in an industry that has exploded more than threefold in the last seven years. Yet, the trend has caused concern among some investors who are uncertain about how it will affect their funds.

Since 1981 the number of mutual funds on the market has swelled from 615 to more than 2,200, with more than \$800 billion in assets. But redemptions continue and sales have been sluggish since October. According to the Investment Company Institute, sales of mutual fund shares hit a three-year low of \$7.07 billion in May, roughly \$6 billion below the same time last year.

Experts say that many smaller fund companies are finding it difficult to profit in an increasingly difficult environment. A natural solution, they say, would be to sell out to larger franchises that have deep marketing and sales pockets and a range of products to offer in different economic climates.

IN THE PAST year, Franklin Resources, with \$33 billion under management, has taken over three funds operated by L.P. Rothschild, which had a total of \$82 million. The New England, which managed \$45 billion, acquired the Investment Trust of Boston with \$125 million. And Colonial Management Associates, with \$8 billion scattered among 41 funds, took over the \$13 million Stock Market America.

Shannon Lachman consolidated funds from Hunton Asset Management as part of a larger corporate deal.

"Small funds are finding that instead of a gold mine, they are putting their own money into the till to cover expenses," says Michael D. Hirsch, chief investment officer at Republic National Bank of New York and manager of a series of funds that invest in other mutual funds. Mr. Hirsch adds that the likely merger candidates will be the smaller, less diversified funds that lack a proven track record and are dependent on outside distribution.

"Many of these funds had no business starting in the first place, they were just going along for the ride," says Mr. Hirsch. "We've felt for a long time that they would need to bail out at the first sign of a major correction in the market."

With a few exceptions, experts say that management companies with fund assets below \$1 billion will not have enough clout to compete successfully in the years ahead. Moreover, notes Michael Goldstein, a mutual fund analyst at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. in New York, the circumstances that drove the mutual fund boom of the last few years are unlikely to be repeated in the next market cycle.

"In this last cycle everyone did very well because of a whole bunch of factors. Glass Steagall prohibited banks from competing, interest rates fell 1000 basis points in five years and we had the longest bull market in recent memory. We are not likely to see these things occur simultaneously the next time around," he says.

Without the help of such events, Mr. Goldstein notes, the next mutual fund landscape will be one dominated by fund franchises. "In the end, this is a marketing business where brand name and economies of scale are of great importance. There are only a limited number of companies that can compete in that game," he says.

Shareholders are advised to read carefully any proxy material concerning an upcoming merger. Shareholders' approval is required before there can be a transfer of management. "Shareholders are the absolute poison pill," says Jon Fossel, president of Oppenheimer Management Corp. "If they don't agree to hand over their shares, there won't be a sale."

While there is the risk that fund managers will be replaced or may choose to leave rather than adapt their investment psychology to a larger fund operation, for the most part, observers say restructuring will benefit shareholders because inefficient manage-

Continued On Page 8

## UPDATE

### Platinum Plays

COIN INVESTORS on the prowl for platinum now have only two choices: The Isle of Man's Noble or a limited edition Panda coin issued by China. But Australia plans to issue a platinum Koala coin this fall, and a few months later, the Royal Canadian Mint expects to market a platinum version of its gold Maple Leaf.

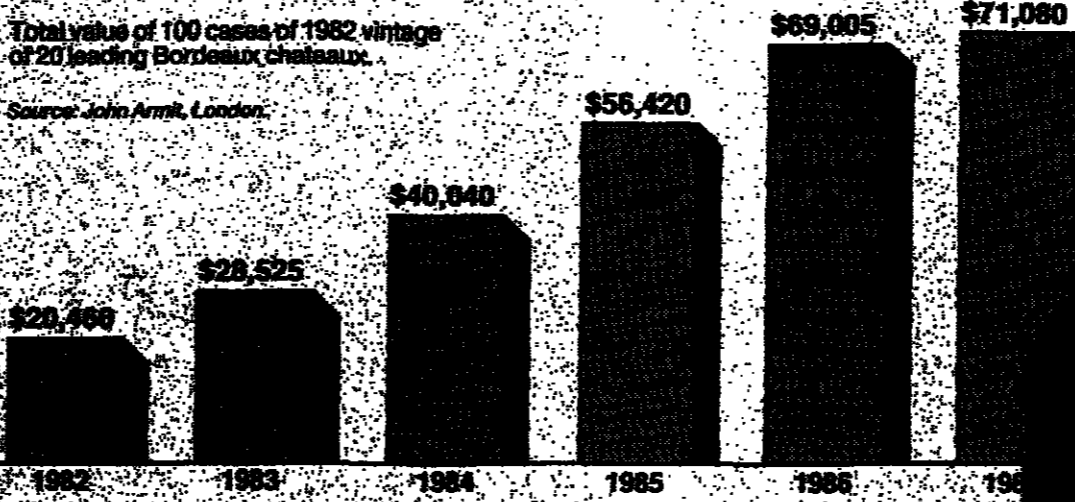
The new coins, likely to range in size from a quarter-ounce to a full ounce, will be welcome, say dealers. Investor interest in platinum has surged as the metal's price has more than doubled since 1985. The new entries will appeal to investors who prefer coins minted by large nations with a commitment to the metal's price to fill a void, and it's the coin market. "It's going to fill a void, and it's going to be very well received," says Alan Posnick, senior vice president at Manfra, Tordella and Brookes in New York.

Among the factors driving platinum prices higher have been heavy industrial demand and political troubles in South Africa, a major producer. One frequently cited reason is the European Community which requires all autos to be fitted by 1990 with catalytic converters, which use platinum.

Through the trend upward is widely expected to continue, experts note that platinum prices are given to far wider swings than gold prices. "It is the most volatile of precious metals," says Bruce Kaplan, senior vice president at A-Mark Precious Metals in Santa Monica, California. "In an up market it moves higher much faster than gold; in a down market it moves lower faster." In early February of this year, platinum was selling for about \$440 an ounce; by June it had risen to a high of \$630. Lately, it has hovered in the \$540 range.

Cynthia Catterson

### Bordeaux Prices: Leveling Off



## Wine: A Buyer's Market

Growers are hoping for a small but good crop to underpin the market.

By Jacques Neher

WINE GROWERS at the leading chateaux of Bordeaux are praying for a good, but small vintage this autumn. So far, at least, the weather has given them hope. An early and uniform blooming season in June, they say, may allow an early harvest, possibly by the third week of September, reducing the chance that wet weather will affect the merlot and cabernet grapes before the harvest.

"We're looking for as good a vintage as possible," says Philippe Cottin, manager of Chateau Mouton Rothschild, one of the premier chateaux of Bordeaux. "Good wine will always sell."

The corollary—that bad wine will not sell—hit home this year for the Bordeaux wine trade, which had to swallow its 1987 vintage, largely unsold in a market already flooded with much better wines. Even though the chateaux have cut their opening prices to the *negociants*, or broker, by up to 30 percent, consumers, investors and even retailers have stayed away from the vintage.

The glut marks a dramatic change for wine enthusiasts, who often say their cellar holdings appreciate faster than their stocks or bonds in the first half of the 1980s. "Prices of maturing wines haven't gone up much over the past two years, and I don't see any reason for prices to increase in the near future," notes Michael Broadbent, manager of Christie's wine department. "The best we can hope for is a steady level."

However, John Armit, head of John Armit Wines Ltd., a London-based wine investment specialist, maintains that wine investing, if made with a long-term view, can still be profitable. "Investors should look at wine as they would works of art, not like they look at the stock market," he said, noting that the top 23 wines represent a total of only 430,000 cases, and that these wines will increase in value as people begin to drink them, thereby reducing the supply.

Though agreeing that the wild appreciations witnessed earlier this decade are not likely to be repeated in the foreseeable future, Mr. Armit said investors can still do well in purchasing 1982 and 1983 Bordeaux "at the right price." At a recent Christie's auction, a case of 1983 Chateau Latour, on the market only in the last year, sold for £280 (about \$480) compared with the £480 price on a case of 1982 Latour.

But the 1987 vintage remains a problem. "It's certain that '87 is not an investment vintage," Mr. Armit says. He has purchased quantities of 1987 only as a "moral obligation" to the chateaux that have supplied him in previous years of high demand.

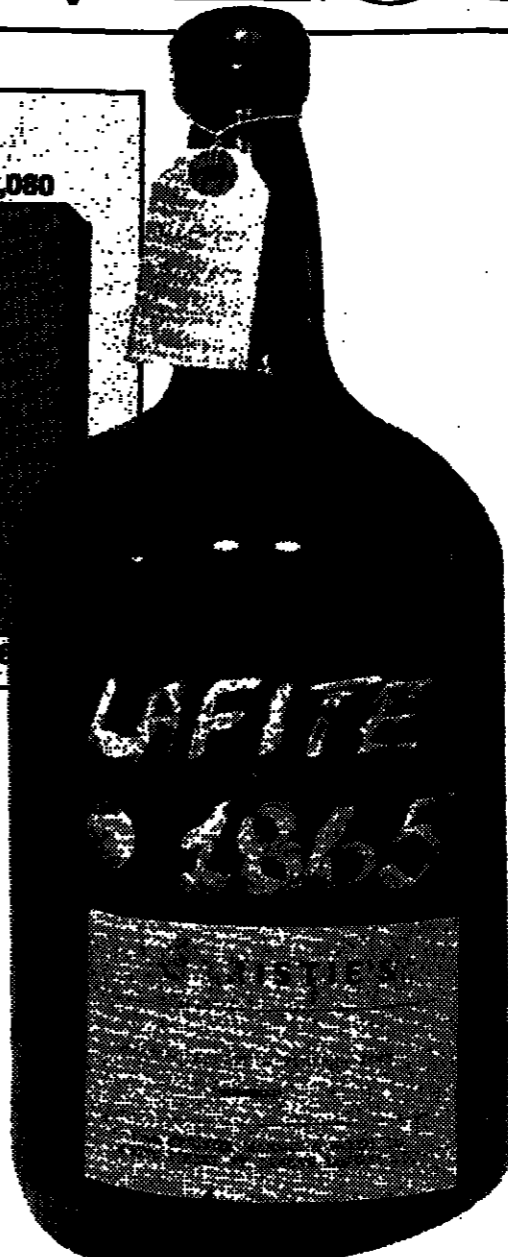
"We have not purchased a single bottle of the 1987 vintage," said Edward Berry, senior salesman at Justerini & Brooks, a prominent London wine merchant. "Even with prices dropping 30 percent, after tasting hundreds of '87s we took the view that this wine was not worth offering to our customers."

"There was simply no advantage in buying *en primeur* this year," said Mr. Berry, referring to the system of buying wine for future delivery. Wine investment experts normally advise that the best way to invest in wine is by purchasing *en primeur*. The futures contracts are offered for sale the summer following the vintage, while the wine is still in barrels in the chateaux's cellars. Delivery usually takes place two years later.



Michael Broadbent

Wine Advocate, wrote that except for the quality of the top two dozen Bordeaux standard bearers, "most of these chateaux' proprietors seem appallingly isolated from the realities of the marketplace." He said prices of



### Untouched

One part of the wine market largely immune from the effects of surpluses is extremely rare wine. A large bottle of 1811 Lafite recently sold at Christie's for £20,000, while an 1847 Chateau d'Yquem fetched £6,600. This bottle of 1865 Lafite sold Oct. 10 last year for \$15,500 at Christie's Chicago auction.

Continued On Page 8

## EMERGING MARKETS

### Betting on India's 'Rajiv Revolution'

Wall Street is rushing to capitalize on the growing mystique of 'emerging markets.'

By Gerard F. Griffin

ASIA'S smaller stock markets often seem irrepressible. Taiwan's stock market has more than doubled in value in the last 12 months, while Korea is ahead more than 75 percent. Thailand's stock exchange has seen large inflows of foreign money and an advance of more than 50 percent in the last year.

Those successes have been mirrored in a handful of closed-end funds that target these markets. Indeed, since many of these countries restrict foreign investment in varying degrees, the funds are among the few means of investing in these markets. The demand for the funds can be seen in the prices on such issues as the Korea Fund and Taiwan Fund, which have traded on occasion at almost twice the underlying value of their holdings.

With those kinds of figures, it is not surprising that Wall Street is rushing to capitalize on the growing mystique of "emerging markets." This year alone saw the introduction of the Brazil Fund and the Thai Fund on the New York Stock Exchange. The next candidate appears to be the India Growth Fund, which is expected to hit the market in the next week or so. The \$100 million trust will be managed by Merrill Lynch and Unit Trust of India.

But investors will find that India has little in common with the other emerging markets of the region. At first glance, the Indian economic situation does not seem the stuff of dynamic growth.

Agencies still account for almost a third of economic output, though that is only half as much as in 1950. Growth is primarily domestic-driven, with exports accounting for a modest 4.9 percent of gross domestic product. This contrasts sharply with the manufacturing-oriented, export-driven economies of Korea and Taiwan.

The optimistic scenario for India rests almost solely on the continued progress of the "Rajiv Revolution" of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. If he



Charles Waller

survives the next election, which must be held some time before late 1989, observers expect a further round of economic reforms that could add to the efficiency of Indian industry and promote sustained growth.

These reforms would give the country a chance to exploit its vast natural resources, diversified industrial base and hard-won self-sufficiency in food production. Sanjoy Chowdhury, Merrill Lynch's economist for Asia, expects India's economic growth to reach an inflation-adjusted 5.1 percent in the fiscal year to end May 1989. With continuing reforms, he believes the country could sustain that pace for several years. Steady growth would allow companies to tap the wealth of India's substantial middle class, which includes an estimated 120 million consumers.

But a government defeat would derail the revolution, note the skeptics. The government has been jolted by unrest in the northwest Punjab region, where a Sikh movement is agitating for independence, and by accusations of high-level corruption. "The real concern for me—or any private investor for that matter—is the political situation," says an emerging markets specialist at a London brokerage. "Will Gandhi survive?"

Political pressures have already induced the prime minister to put aside economic changes that benefit some large, well-off companies. Further deregulation of the country's industries might also drive weak companies out of business and people out of jobs, some politicians worry.

"In India there are large groups of people that need to be appeased," says Lois Quinn, Asian specialist at the WEFA consulting group. "In the next year, government policy might shift away from the private sector."

Such a shift would prove costly. The economic reforms are widely believed essential for reducing the 11-percent inflation rate and a burgeoning foreign debt.

Unit Trust of India is hoping that the share price of the New York-listed fund will fare better than that of a London-listed India fund it has managed. In rupee terms, the net asset value of that fund grew about 25 percent in the 12 months ended June 29, far better than the overall market. But the decline in the rupee over the year trimmed the gain in sterling terms to only about 6 percent. (The New York fund will have the latitude to hedge its currency risk.)

A drought in India and the global stock market crash in October kept the share price of the London-listed fund at a discount to its net asset value for much of 1987. Recently, the fund has been trading at about a 10-percent discount.

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THE BOURSES

Top 10 IPO's in First Half

Table with 5 columns: COMPANY, DATE, OFFER PRICE, JUNE 30 PRICE, GAIN. Lists top 10 IPOs including Varitronic Systems Inc., Octel Communications, IMC Fertilizer Group, etc.

New Issues: Attractive Prices

Continued From Page 7
public on May 31, selling 2.1 million shares at \$10. The stock closed on June 30 at \$15.25 for a 52.5 percent gain.

Many analysts believe that the trend will continue to be stable throughout 1988.

which recommended the stock when it went public.

Peter Struga of The Value Line New Issues Service likes several of the recent new issues. One is Index Technology Corp., which went public last June at \$12 and is currently selling over-the-counter at around \$13.

Mr. Simmonds also likes Integral Systems, which went public July 28 at \$5 a share. The \$5.5 million company, which was recently quoted at \$6.50 a share, provides computer services for U.S. government satellite programs.

They have contracts and sub-contracts with the aeronautics and space administration," says Mr. Simmonds. "And with the advent of Star Wars and spy satellites,

Tokyo: An Appetite for Restaurant Shares

By Patrick L. Smith

TOKYO, even more than most markets, tends to work on the principle of revolving trends. In recent months, large-capitalization stocks such as steels, electricals and autos have pushed ahead. Now many Tokyo analysts believe sentiment is due for a shift in the direction of smaller, consumer-related shares.

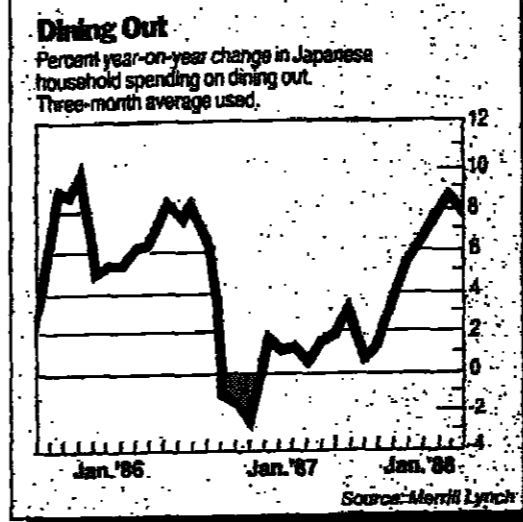
Among the most attractively priced shares in these sectors, say analysts, are the handful of family restaurants listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Family restaurants — Western-style chains serving suburban communities throughout Japan — first took off in the early 1970s, when the lower end of the consumer-spending scale was just the right place to aim.

Economic trends are crucial to the view that these companies' fortunes are on the rise. Virtually every economist in Tokyo anticipates a slowdown in industrial activity later this year.

Dining-out expenditures, a component of the government's monthly survey of household outlays, have been rising sharply since the second half of 1987.

"As industrial production falters in coming quarters, consumer spending is going to remain one of the few bright spots," says Margaret Patton, a senior analyst at Merrill Lynch Japan Inc.



But they should remain steady at least through this year. But the sector's attraction is more than a matter of Japan's broad rise in domestic consumption.

Record domestic car sales and increases in the leisure time available to wage-earners, salaried executives and young working couples are putting more people on Japanese roads than ever before.

One example of the phenomenon is the massive suspension bridge opened last April between Honshu, Japan's main island, and Shikoku to the south.

"The trend is definitely toward leisure time, family time, and leisure infrastructure," Miss Nara says. "Not everybody can go to Hong Kong or Honolulu for the weekend."

CLOSER TO THE kitchen, the recent accord between Tokyo and Washington liberalizing imports of beef and citrus is expected to provide a significant cost-cutting opportunity for most family restaurants.

WINE

Wine: A Surplus Weighs on the Bordeaux Market

Continued From Page 7

to rising prices and a falling dollar. Americans, who previously could be counted upon to buy up to 25 percent of the investment-grade Bordeaux wines, now take only a fraction.

"The U.S. is so large and can absorb so much of the crop that it has an enormous effect on the market," said Peter Siebel, president of the Union des Grands

Crus, an organization representing 120 top Bordeaux growers.

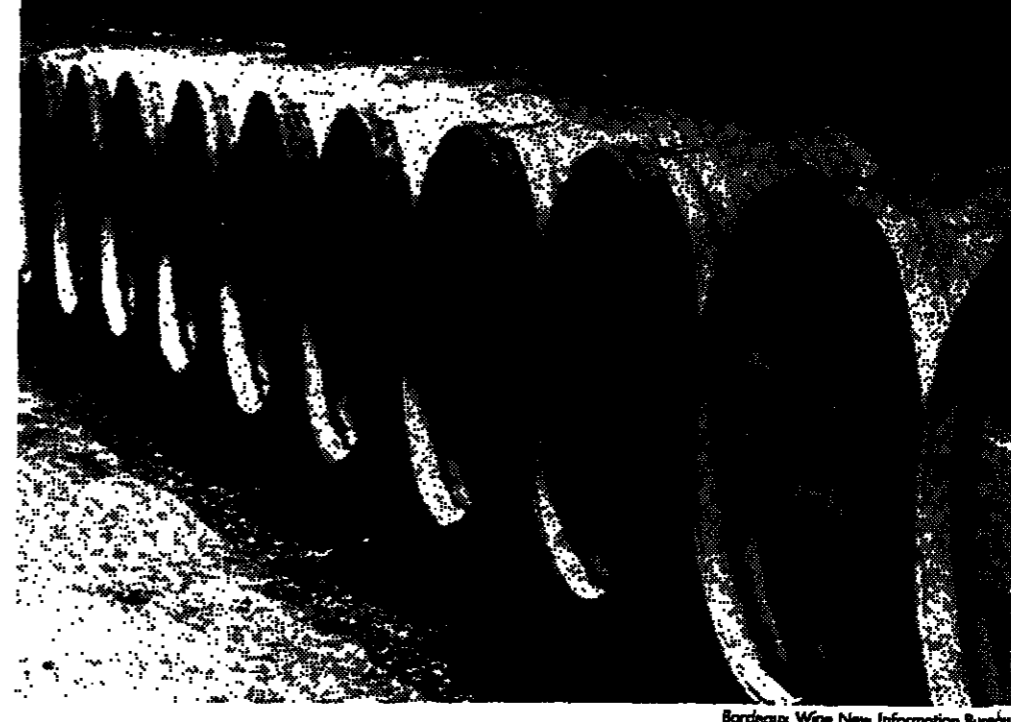
Even with the dollar beginning to rebound in recent months, the dynamics of merchandising could hinder Bordeaux's comeback in the United States, he said. "When the dollar was strong, an East Coast wine retailer might have 60 to 75 percent of his shelf space devoted to imported wines."

Compounding the problem has been the willingness of the American market to latch on to fine non-French wines over the past few years, according to Mr. Parker. "The wine market in America is a global one," he wrote in a recent edition.

While Bordeaux growers have tried to compensate for the fall-off in American business by increasing exports to the rest of Europe and the Far East, the pipeline still remains full with more good wine than the market can absorb.

In the past 12 months, prices of vintage wines sold at auction by Christie's in London have gained only 6.7 percent, according to De-canter Magazine, which publishes a monthly index reflecting auction prices of the 66 top Bordeaux châteaux' wines for vintage years between 1961 and 1982.

This year, Bordeaux growers would far prefer to see a small



Casks in the cellar of the Château Ausone.

vintage of good quality. A large vintage of good quality would put them on the spot, says Mr. Broad-bent.

An abundant, good harvest would make it difficult for growers to raise prices to reflect the quality difference with the mediocre 1987 crop. There would be little incentive to buy wine futures in such conditions.

Though there will be some general pronouncement about the 1988 vintage immediately after the harvest, wine experts will hold off on definite statements until April.

A very good, but very small vintage in 1988, on the other hand, would stimulate the en primeur market and likely help firm up prices on the 1985 and 1986 vintages.

A bad vintage would turn attention to the 1985 and 1986 vintage, but would probably leave the futures market in the doldrums.

Those should be marvelous wines," he said.

By then, most châteaux will have selected the wine to be bottled under the chateau label and that'll be bottled under secondary labels.

The one part of the market largely immune from the effects of the flooded market is rare wine, which recently experienced an upturn at auction. Mr. Broadbent said a bottle of 1811 Lafite recently sold at Christie's for \$20,000, while a 1847 Château d'Yquem fetched \$6,600.

"Those should be marvelous wines," he said.

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PRIZE BREAKDOWN (Actual Sample of One Draw)
Table with 3 columns: PRIZES, NO. OF PRIZES, PRIZE VALUE. Shows 1st prize of \$13,890,588.80, 2nd prize of \$443,491.60, etc.

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Form fields for Payment Method (Cheque/Bank Draft/Credit Card), Credit Card Number, and Signature.

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Vertical sidebar containing various financial advertisements and market analysis snippets, including 'Total Return' and 'Increase your investment'.



STRATEGY

Betting On Lower U.S. Rates

By Gerard F. Griffin

THE NEW YORK UPWARD DRIFT in interest rates has spoiled the mood in the bond markets.

The culprit is the stubborn resilience of the U.S. economy. Strong economic statistics have led many economists to believe that healthy credit demand will keep interest rates at least at their current levels for several months.

But there is a minority view: The economy's strength is deceptive, say these doubters, and interest rates will fall when the market becomes apparent.

Indeed, large parts of the U.S. economy are struggling, argues Irwin Kellner, chief economist at Manufacturers Hanover Trust.

Investors who subscribe to that minority view have been casting their eyes on what had become an overlooked corner of the market—zero coupon bonds.

The basics of zeros are known to most investors. Zeros are created by investment firms that take U.S. government bonds and "strip" them of their semiannual coupon.

The difference between the price paid for the bond and its value at maturity represents the interest earned.

July Market Scoreboard

Table with columns for New York Stock Exchange, American Stock Exchange, and Tokyo Stock Exchange, listing various companies and their percentage and price changes.

New York Stock Exchange

Table listing companies like Japson Corp., Wheeling-Pittsburgh, Interco, Honda Motor ADR, Polaroid Corp., Hitachi Ltd., Airta Group, Sony Corp., RB Industries, Athlone Industries, Biocraft Labs, Tandem Computers, Par Pharmaceuticals, Howell Corp., MGM/UA Commun., Ultimate Corp., Baltimore Bancorp, Data General, Advanced Micro, Toro, etc.

American Stock Exchange

Table listing companies like Technical Tape, IncStar Corp., Winston Furniture, O'Sullivan Corp., Bamberger Polymer, MSI Data, Texas Air Corp., Iverson Technology, Hewlett, Eastman Co., etc.

Over the Counter

Table listing companies like International Game, Viking Freight, Starpointe Savings, Scicom Data Services, Trimedyn Inc., Shoney's Inc., Kiformix, Kirschner Medical, Seagate Technology, Silicon Graphics, etc.

London Stock Exchange

Table listing companies like BSR International, Taylor Woodrow, Amersham International, Johnson Matthey, Rank Hovis McDougall, Oxford Instruments, Bank of Ireland, British Aerospace, Sears PLC, Reed International, Barratt, Ocean Transport, Tesco, Next, Reuters Holdings B, John Laing, Storehouse, George Wimpey, Fisons, Cadbury Schweppes, etc.

Tokyo Stock Exchange

Table listing companies like Honda Motor, Mitsubishi Building, Hitachi Ltd., Sony Corp., Daiichi, Isatani, Inageya, Toyota Motor, Pioneer Electronic, Ishikawajima-Harima, Nippon Light Metal, Osaka Titanium, Nippon Mining, Furukawa Co., Kinki Electrical, Nitagata Engineering, Fujita Tourist, Itohama Foods, Shinagawa Refract, Mitsui Osk Lines, etc.

in other situations where tax is deferred. Volatility is another reason zeros have been ignored.

Zeros' lack of popularity is seen as a plus in this view. The dearth of investor interest makes it more likely that the sector is a bargain.

A wrong bet, though, could be costly. "Zeros give you the most bang for the buck," says Ian McKinnon, a bond-fund manager at Vanguard, the mutual fund group.

REAL ESTATE

London Flats Resume Rise

TAX REFORM, higher mortgage rates and a gyrating stock market would usually be considered a lethal combination for real estate in a major financial center.

Overall housing prices were flat in the first quarter of 1988, but bounded ahead 10 percent in the second quarter, according to data collected by the Nationwide Anglia Building Society.

Through rates rose in the spring, mortgage money has remained plentiful, says Robert Ringrose, property analyst, Phillips & Drew.

quicken in anticipation of tax changes that went into effect Aug. 1. Until that date, each unmarried partner contributing to a mortgage was able to deduct interest paid on up to £30,000 (about \$51,000) toward a housing purchase.

The old rules created a "tax advantage for living in sin," jokes Barry Bisset of Nationwide Anglia.

The strength of the London market has rippled outward and pushed up prices in a commuting range that stretches into East Anglia and the Midlands.

Elena F. Sigman



Chelsea Harbour development on the Thames offers a marina.

Manhattan's 2-Tier Market

IS THE WORST over? Nearly 10 months after Wall Street's collapse, that question haunts the New York City real estate market.

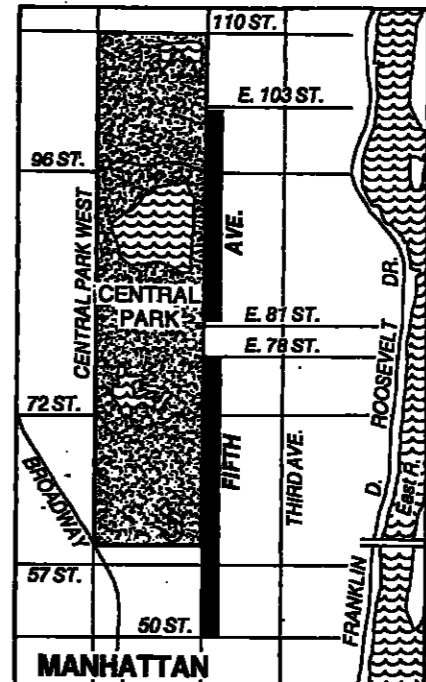
So far, the main effect of the crash and subsequent layoffs in the securities industry has been to drive buyers into the best properties in Manhattan and away from smaller, lower-priced apartments.

This trend translated into gains for the most established, upscale neighborhoods in Manhattan. According to the Corcoran Group's survey of prices, apartments on Fifth Avenue averaged a 7-percent appreciation in the first six months of this year.

Hard hit were studios and one-bedroom apartments in all areas of Manhattan. In a striking contrast, some one-bedroom apartments on Park Avenue were off about 4 percent in the first half, the Corcoran data show.

Mr. Bates expects a recovery in the fall, with buying on the lower end of the market quickening. Less sanguine is Lloyd Lyndon of Reis Reports, a real estate research firm.

Few real estate specialists expect the kind of wrenching decline seen in 1982, when prices fell 10.5 percent as interest rates



Large apartments along Fifth Avenue have shown substantial appreciation.

rose sharply. Charles Shorter of the Real Estate Research Corp. says variable rate mortgages and other innovations mean that interest rates have less impact on the market.

The softness in the market has created some values for buyers, but Mr. Shorter expects the softness to be comparatively short-lived.

E.F.S.

Bourse Lags Pieds-à-Terre

UNTIL a privatization program began in 1986, luring some 4 million people into the stock market for the first time, most French investors kept to traditional low-risk investments like real estate.

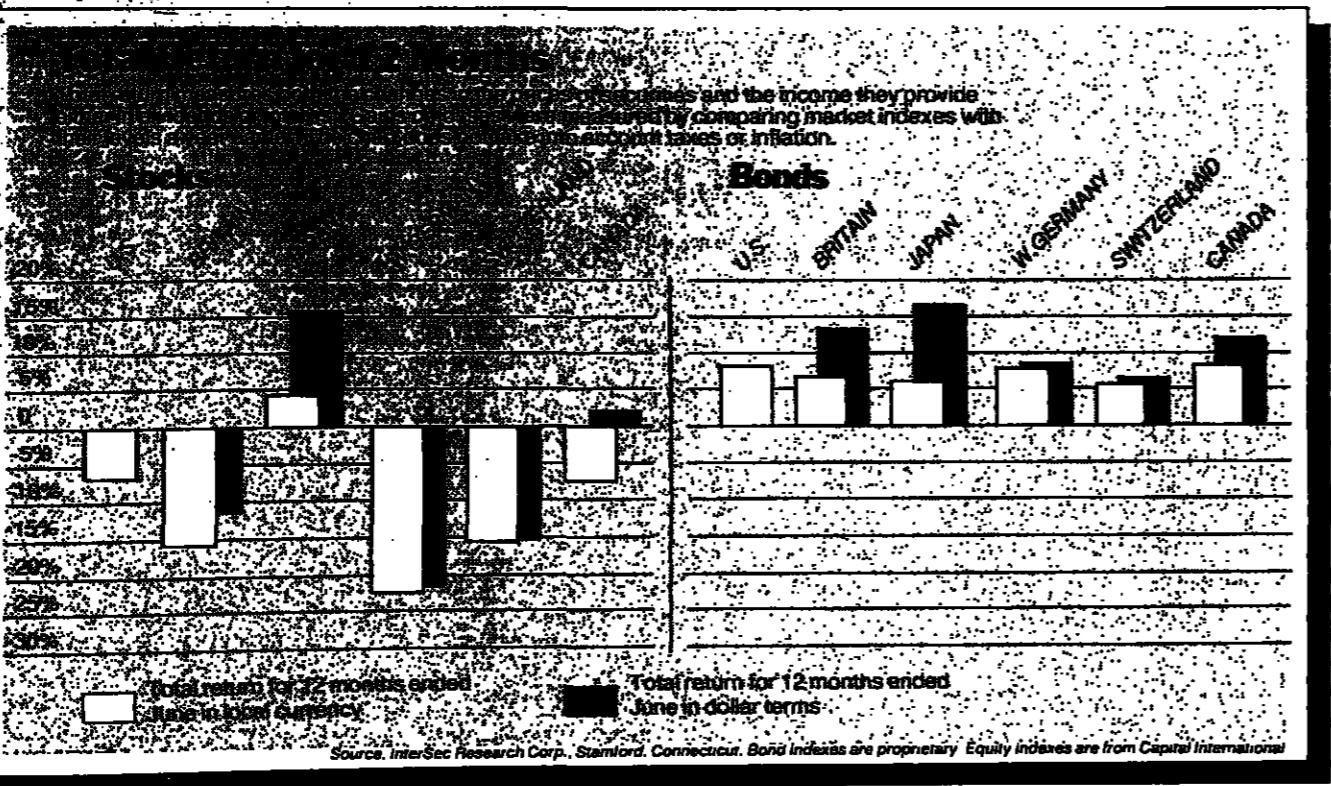
From an investor's standpoint, figures compiled by the Chambre des Notaires indicate that the old ways may, indeed, be the best.

In the past two years, the average price per square meter of a Paris apartment has soared almost 33 percent, according to the Chambre des Notaires, which compiles statistics annually.

Much of the zip in the Paris real estate market—following five years of stagnation—can be attributed to a lifting of a rent control law in 1986.

While some rents reportedly doubled, the average increase on a three-year lease was said to be around 25 percent.

Jacques Neher

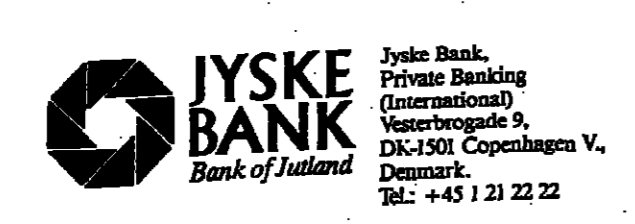


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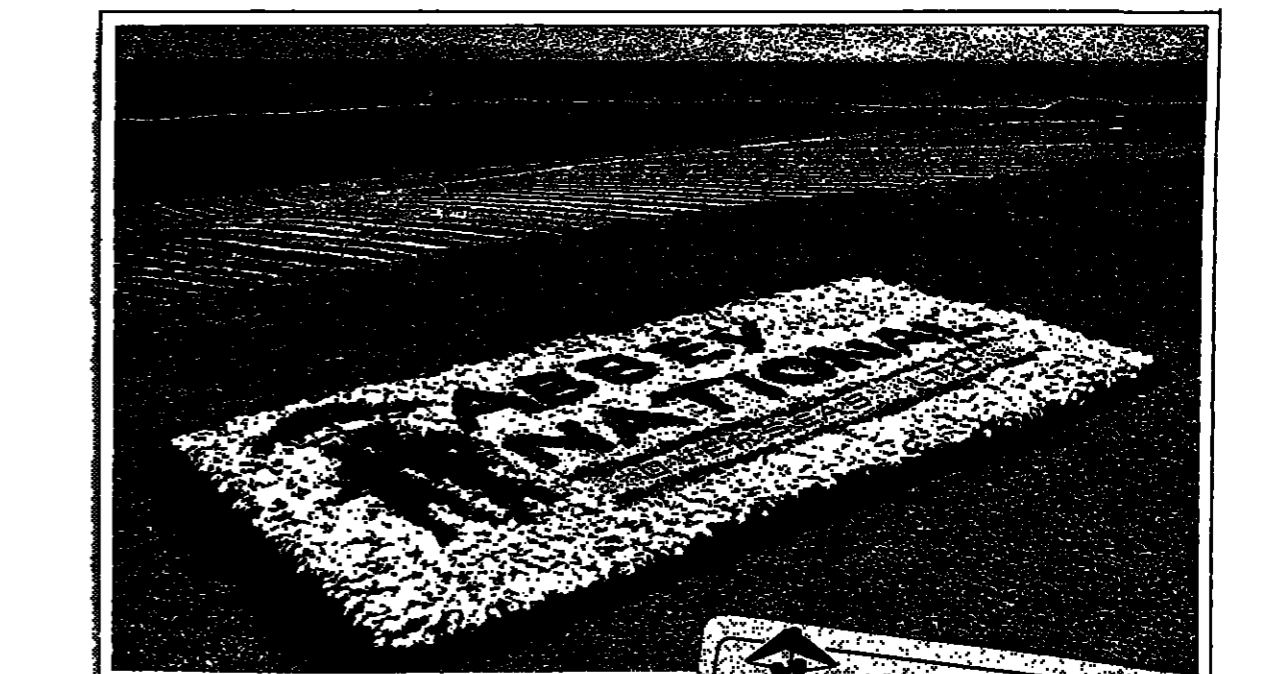
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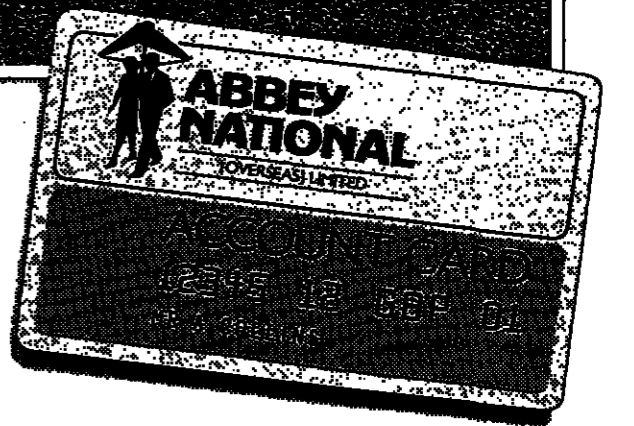


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NASDAQ National Market

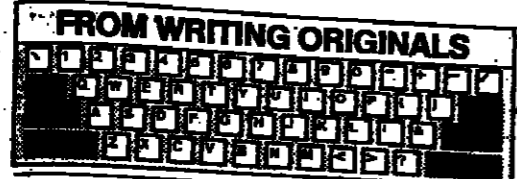
OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, August 5

Main table containing NASDAQ National Market data with columns for Stock Name, Sales, High, Low, Last, and Net Change. Includes sub-sections A through O.

Vertical advertisements on the right margin, including 'FROM WRITING', 'U.S. Trade Import of', 'WASHINGTON', 'RICHARD N. GARDNER', 'Curry', and 'Last Week'.

هكذا من الأجل

04-83 TOSHIBA



MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1988

ECONOMIC SCENE

U.S. Trade Bill Increases Import of Mercantilism

WASHINGTON — In the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, the major powers placed a high premium on exports as a source of national wealth and power.

One complaint is that under the new bill, Washington unilaterally decides what is fair.

Incentive Aids Loan To Brazil

Commitment Fee Attracts Bankers

NEW YORK — The 115 international banks that have lent the most money to Brazil were expected to be quick to commit to the country's new \$5.2 billion money package in order to secure a special incentive fee, bankers said.



Yang Jixiang, left, the founder and chairman of Wenzhou-Lucheng City Credit Cooperative, and Cao Wenyan, the bank's economist.

The Bold Boss of a Forbidden Bank

China Institution Caters to Business, Challenges State

By Edward A. Gargan

Wenzhou, China — In early 1976, when the campaign to "beat back the deviationist wind from the right" was in full force, Yang Jixiang figured it was a good time to go into private business.

Banking in China, as it has been in all Communist countries, is run by the state, an integral element in the broader balance sheet of overall economic planning.

neighboring town of Lucheng, has been relatively cut off from China's ideological and economic arteries, an isolation due to the absence of rail and air links and to primitive roads.

Today, he is the founder and chairman of the first privately owned bank in China, the Wenzhou-Lucheng City Credit Cooperative, and once again he is skating along the edges of the politically and legally permissible.

While there have been attempts by individual states to compute their own gross state products over the years, this is first time — except for an experimental U.S. government effort several years ago — that this information has been put on a comparable basis.

While there have been attempts by individual states to compute their own gross state products over the years, this is first time — except for an experimental U.S. government effort several years ago — that this information has been put on a comparable basis.

OPEC Head Says Other Countries May Cut Output

LAGOS — Riluwan Lukman, president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, says non-OPEC oil producers remain willing to reduce output to stabilize oil prices.

In April, representatives of the cartel met non-OPEC producers in Vienna but did not agree to a proposal from the nonmembers for a joint production cutback.

Mr. Lukman said contacts with non-OPEC producers had been maintained and he was hopeful there would be an agreement on output restraint.

Prices fell further last week after the Lausanne meeting of OPEC's five-member price monitoring committee failed to announce measures to shore up prices.

Global Debt Up 5 Percent in 2d Half of '87

BASEL, Switzerland — Gross foreign debt of 159 countries, including the major Third World debtors, rose by 5 percent in the second half of 1987, a study shows.

Mr. Lukman said there was no way of confirming non-OPEC output but this could be worked out.

Prices fell further last week after the Lausanne meeting of OPEC's five-member price monitoring committee failed to announce measures to shore up prices.

The figures, released Friday, do not include the debt of the major industrial nations.

But huge American trade deficits — \$150 billion or more annually for six years — and now tough trade legislation, aimed at boosting exports by pressuring other countries to lower their import barriers, have finally brought the United States fully into the mercantilist world.

On the other hand, the strong reaction against the bill, principally from Tokyo and the Brussels headquarters of the European Community, suggests that the countries with large trade surpluses will not readily bow to the United States and adopt policies that will reduce their trade surpluses.

Richard N. Gardner, professor of law and international organizations at Columbia University in New York, said the United States should try to get the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other institutions to try to bring about peaceful adjustment in the world balance of payments.

The Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 increases the likelihood that Washington will step up retaliation against what it considers unfair trade practices, especially in the countries with the largest surpluses, such as Japan, West Germany, Taiwan and South Korea.

What that means, said William T. Archey, international vice president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, is "more thorough attention to the overall foreign climate of restriction."

No matter who wins the presidency in November, trade will be elevated as an issue. Some predict a restructuring of the trade bureaucracy — perhaps by creating a secretary of trade — to reinforce the new status and help guide the United States around mercantilist shoals.

Currency Rates

Table with columns: Cross Rates, Currency, and rates for various countries like Amsterdam, London, Paris, Tokyo, etc.

Table with columns: Other Dollar Values, Currency, and values for various currencies like Swiss franc, West German mark, etc.

Table with columns: Forward Rates, Currency, and forward rates for various currencies.

Last Week's Markets

Table showing market indices for various countries like United States, Japan, West Germany, etc., with columns for index values and percentage changes.

U.S. Output Data Show Gains by Small States

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy is dominated by a small group of "superstates" that to an increasing degree consists of those on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts.

At the same time, however, the biggest states are less dominant in the aggregate than they were a quarter century ago, even as California's output has soared to an extent that puts the most populous state virtually in a league by itself.

While there have been attempts by individual states to compute their own gross state products over the years, this is first time — except for an experimental U.S. government effort several years ago — that this information has been put on a comparable basis.

Advertisement for Business Week International with headline: "The Global Finance Issue" It's a special issue about the hottest topic in the business world...

Food Stockpiles Expected To Hit Low for Century

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The world's stockpile of grain will drop so sharply that there is likely to be less food available at the end of this year than at almost any other time this century, a private institute has predicted.

Advertisement for DM FER featuring a large graphic of a 'Y' and 'DM FER' text.

NASDAQ National Market
OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.
Table with columns: Symbol, Last, High, Low, Net Change, Volume, etc.

Table with columns: Symbol, Last, High, Low, Net Change, Volume, etc. Includes various international stock listings.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam
The Amsterdam market was firm last week despite the vacation season.
The ANP-CBS general index gained just over 2 percent to close on a new yearly high of 283.8, up 6 points from the previous week's close.

Milan
The Milan bourse was down last week both in terms of share prices and volume.
After two sessions of rises, a downward trend set in and the Comit index closed Friday at 532.01, compared with 532.65 the previous week.

Singapore
The Singapore stock market had an active week with share prices moving higher across the board.
The Straits Times Industrial Index surged to a high for the year of 1,172.05 points, recording a gain of 28.64 points for the five trading days.

Frankfurt
The West German stock exchange remained stable with the Commerzbank index closing 21.4 points higher than the previous week at 1,499.3.

London
London Stock Exchange indices rose gradually last week in quiet trading.
The Financial Times 100 share index rose to 1,875.9 from 1,853.6 the previous Friday and the FT-30 share index in a similar mood, closing Friday at 1,512.8, against 1,488.7 the previous week.

Tokyo
Share prices advanced moderately in erratic trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.
The Nikkei Stock Average closed Saturday at 23,267.18, up for a modest 163.04 yen weekly gain.

Hong Kong
The Hong Kong Stock Exchange shed speed after an initial rise Monday, as expected rise in local interest rates failed to materialize.

Paris
Increasing preoccupation over France's political, economic and social future caused one of the most lifeless trading weeks of the year, even though the CAC index closed Friday up at 359 against 354.3 the previous week.

Zurich
The firm dollar and a bout of takeovers gave the Zurich bourse a firm boost last week.
The Credit Suisse index rose to 480.5 from the previous Friday and the Society of Swiss Banks index was also up to 539.6 from 524.9.

U.S. Fines Reuters for Computer Exports
WASHINGTON — Reuters Ltd., the British news agency, says it has taken steps to avoid future "procedural errors" such as those that resulted in a \$400,000 fine for improperly re-exporting micro-computer equipment that was made in the United States.

Wall Street Review
NYSE Most Actives
AMEX Most Actives
Table listing top trading stocks on NYSE and AMEX.

OUTPUT: Small U.S. States Gain
through 1986, show that the eight most productive states — California, New York, Texas, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Florida, Ohio and New Jersey — had total output two years ago of \$2.1 trillion. That was slightly more than all the goods and services produced by the 42 other states and the District of Columbia combined.

U.S. Consumer Rates
Table listing various consumer rates and indices.

Chicago Exchange Options
Table with columns: Option & price, Calls, Puts, etc. Includes various option contracts.

Table with columns: Option & price, Calls, Puts, etc. Includes various option contracts.

Table with columns: Option & price, Calls, Puts, etc. Includes various option contracts.

Table with columns: Option & price, Calls, Puts, etc. Includes various option contracts.

ESORTS & GUIDES
INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
(Continued from Back Page)

Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements including 'New Int', 'Treasury', 'Court Bars', 'State Move', 'To Foil BAT', and 'LOS ANGELES - A Los Angeles Superior Court judge has ordered the California insurance commissioner's ruling on the law firm's purchase of the insurance group Inc. to be overturned.'





MONDAY SPORTS

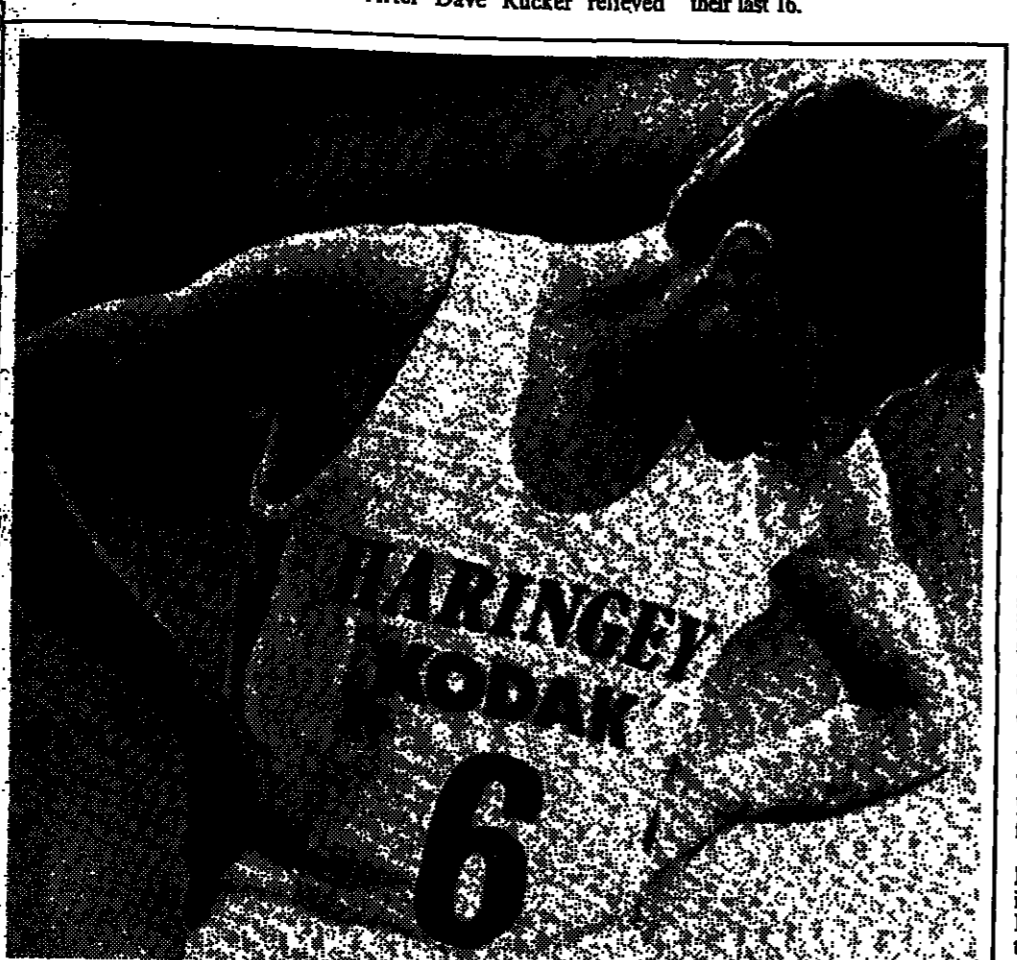
Mets Rout Pirates in 9th, Go 7 Up

The Associated Press PITTSBURGH — Pinch-hitter Kevin McReynolds' one-out single...

David Cone, improving his record to 12-2 with his first decision against the Pirates, held them to five hits for eight innings.

Robinson, pinch-hitter Tim Lincecum's two-run double made it 6-2. Wilson had helped the Pirates tie at 2 in the bottom of the seventh when, after pinch-hitter Tommy Gregg hit a one-out pop-fly double...

The bottom of the lineup did most of the damage for the Expos, who have won 11 of 13 against the Cardinals this season.



Red Sox 3, Tigers 0: In the American League, in Detroit, Mike Greenwell's double leading off the 10th inning began a three-run rally...



Mark McGwire, scoring above on Terry Steinbach's fourth-inning hit Saturday, drove in Jose Canseco with the game-winner in the ninth.

Canseco, at 30-30, Aiming Much Higher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches OAKLAND, California — Jose Canseco became the 11th player in major-league history to hit 30 home runs and steal 30 bases in a season...

Yankees 5, Twins 3: In New York, Ricky Henderson, who stole three bases, broke a seventh-inning tie with a sacrifice fly...

walks and three balks, the last two scoring two runs and tying the one-inning major-league record. All three balks were for failing to come to a stop. Gort had been called for balks just in his previous 44 games.

Coe Fails at 1,500 Meters in British Olympic Trials Sebastian Coe, the only man to have won two Olympic 1,500-meter gold medals, finished fourth in Saturday's heats at the British track and field trials in Birmingham and failed to reach Sunday's final.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

Friday's and Saturday's Major League Line Scores

Table with columns for team names and scores for Friday's and Saturday's games.

Major League Standings

Table showing league standings for American League East, West, and National League East, West.

FOOTBALL

CFL Standings

Table showing CFL standings for Eastern and Western Divisions.

WFLA Exhibition Games

Table listing exhibition games for Pittsburgh, Washington, Cleveland, and other teams.

SOCCER

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Table showing French First Division soccer results.

TENNIS

MEN'S TOURNAMENTS

Table listing men's tennis tournaments and winners.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT

Table listing women's tennis tournament winners.

TRANSITION

Table listing baseball players and their new teams.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Table listing national league baseball players and statistics.

DRIVER STANDINGS

Table showing driver standings for the Hungarian Grand Prix.

Kimball: Lost Lives, Shattered Dreams

By David Falkner New York Times Service

TAMPA, Florida — There is an invisible line between beauty and catastrophe in any diver's life, defined through unremitting training and by a rigorous sense of control.

Kimball was charged with two counts of vehicular homicide, each with a maximum penalty of five years in prison. Depending on the results of the blood-alcohol test, the charges could be escalated to manslaughter or second-degree murder.

Kimball was thinking of retiring after this year's Olympics. In Brandon, where his father has run a summer diving camp for more than 20 years, there had been only preparation for more diving, hours of intense training in a small out-of-the-way community with few distractions.

Kimball's father, Dick, is a three-time Olympic coach and, since 1959, has been head diving coach at the University of Michigan, where Bruce and a sister, Vicki, also diver, attended school.



STUMBLING START — Dean Hamel of Washington wrapped up Pittsburgh's Merril Hoag in the early going, but the Steelers intercepted four passes in downing the NFL champion Redskins, 44-31, in the preseason opener for both teams.

Kimball's coach, Dick, is a three-time Olympic coach and, since 1959, has been head diving coach at the University of Michigan, where Bruce and a sister, Vicki, also diver, attended school.

Advertisement for the US Open Seiko watch, featuring the text 'US OPEN SEIKO' and 'OFFICIAL TIMER'.

POSTCARD

End of the Light Keeper

By Roger Cohn
New York Times Service
BURNT ISLAND, Maine — There are certain things about being a lighthouse keeper that Henry Sieg, a Coast Guard petty officer, definitely will not miss: getting out of bed on cold, stormy nights to switch on the foghorn, rising at dawn and climbing the lighthouse tower to check the harbor buoys, bundling his children into neoprene survival suits in mid-January for an icy boat ride back to shore.



Jenny Holzer and work: Loving and using and being scared by mass media.

AFFLUENT COLLEGE-BOUND STUDENTS FACE THE REAL PROSPECT OF DOWNWARD MOBILITY. FEELINGS OF ENTITLEMENT CLASH WITH THE AWARENESS OF IMMINENT SCARCITY. THERE IS RESENTMENT AT GROWING UP AT THE END OF AN ERA OF PLENTY COUPLED WITH REASSESSMENT OF CONVENTIONAL MEASURES OF SUCCESS.

The Artist as Aphorist: Jenny Holzer's Messages

By Michael Brenson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The selection of Jenny Holzer to represent the United States in the 1990 Venice Biennale illuminates a lot more than one admirable artist and the art she has invented.

It sheds light on curatorial thinking in the United States and on standards by which American artists are being evaluated. It demonstrates the enormous power of the summer exhibition circuit in Europe, on which the Biennale is one stop.

If Holzer had not had a chance to shine on this circuit in 1987, she would not have been given the green light to represent the United States in the most prestigious international exhibition of 1990.

'She has an incredible knack for creating work under pressure and getting what she needs without having to jump up and down.'

Michael Auping, commissioner of the U.S. pavilion for the Biennale.

Jenny Holzer and work: Loving and using and being scared by mass media.

exhibition will make as much a sense in 1990 as it may have made this year, when media-based art is still prominent, has a good deal to do with her performance in international exhibitions.

'The body of work I saw last summer at Documenta, Münster and in Paris confirmed for me that she really is an important younger artist who is pushing herself and continuing to grow,' said Linda Shearer, a curator at the Museum of Modern Art and a member of the committee.

Holzer could not have proved herself in an international arena if she had not been invited to enter it, and invitations inevitably depend, to some degree, upon topicality. The focus of Documenta was socially oriented art; the focus of the sculpture show in Münster in West Germany was socially oriented, site-specific art. Holzer was an understandable choice for both.

The selection process also calls attention to the potency of a particular American myth. The advisory committee was looking for an artist who would not only represent American art at the end of the 1980s, but whose art would make a very American statement.

As a cost-saving measure, the Coast Guard is replacing its lighthouse-keeping personnel with computerized equipment that will control signals from central on-shore locations. All of the 11 remaining U.S. lighthouses with on-site staff, 8 of which are along the Maine coast, are scheduled to be automated by the fall of 1989.

The U.S. government is looking for other uses for the lighthouses and the attached keeper's quarters, from maritime museums to bed-and-breakfast inns.

For the Stegs and the other Coast Guard families who will be reassigned during the next 14 months, living in dwellings attached to lighthouses has not always been perfect. But it has certainly been unusual.

For some families, lighthouse duty has meant a chance to live along the most scenic parts of the U.S. coastline, in a picture-postcard Cape Cod house with a lighthouse towering above the roof.

Tina Wasserstrom recalled that her family was living in an "it's-bitty" apartment near Portland two years ago when her husband, Na-

than, a Coast Guard officer, was offered the post of assistant keeper at the Portland Head Lighthouse at Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

"He called me one day and said, 'How do you like to live in a lighthouse?' Mrs. Wasserstrom said, 'I really didn't know what to think. But then I came out here and saw how beautiful it all was, and I thought, 'Well, we'll never have another chance to live in a place as wonderful as this.'"

At some of the more remote island lighthouses, just going to town to pick up the mail or a gallon of milk can be a trying experience. From Burnt Island, near Boothby Harbor, the Stegs must take a 20-minute trip in an open wooden boat to reach the nearest village. In winter, a Coast Guard ship breaks a path through the ice so they can make it to shore.

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Global News, Aug. 20, Bruce Se..., Pires de Cuella..., UN to Ora..., Monitoring For..., UNITED NATIONS..., AUGUST 20, Down 11.73, The Dollar in New York, DM 1.81, Pound 1.77, Yen 138.00, FF 6.41.